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MESSAGE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Summing Up the Case on the Rebel Side.

THE EFFORTS TO SAVE KENTUCKY.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL FINANCES.

THE SEPARATION A "FINAL ONE."

Indignation Over the Arrest of

Blidell and Mason.

APPEAL TO EUROPE,

Commune or the Communate States— for mathe which have elapsed since your adjourn-have brought or so near the close of the year that we now able to sum up its general results. The re-set is such as should fill the hearts of our people itude to Providence for His kind interposition is alf. Abundant yields have rowarded the labor rist, whilst the manufacturing industry of ice and comforts of life within themse'ves increase conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming ident of the rest of the world for the supply of

igh the trying vicisaitudes of more than one ardu hich entitle our brave volunteers to ou e and our gratitude. From its commencement up to present period the war has been enlarging proportions and expanding its boundaries as to include new fields. The conflict extends from the shores of the Chesapeake to the mes of Missouri and Arisona, yet sudden calls from remotest points for military and have been met with ugh not only to avert disaster in the face vasion from the border. When the war commenced the cases were possessed of certain strategic points and strong places within the Coufederate States. They greatly exceeded us in numbers, in available resources, and is the supplies necessary for war. Military estab-lishments had been long organized, and were completed. The navy, and, for the most part, the army, once com men to both, were in their possession. To meet all this we had to create, not only an army in the face of war itand place it in the field. It ought, indeed, to be a subj riotism of the people, have enabled us, under Provi-ce, to grapple successfully with these difficulties.

on of glorious victories, at Bethel, Bull rur Manascas, Springfield, Lexington, Lecaburg and Helmont, has checked the wicked invasion which greed of gain coil, and has proved that numbers comes to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of solf-government and the privileges of freemen. After seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but now States and Territories have been added to our con-sedency; while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven, at more than one point, to assume the defensive, and upon a fair on between the two belligerents as to men, mili-us and financial condition, the Confederate States

parralleled difficulties, with a spirit and suc-eess alike worthy of themselves and of the great caus) in which they are struggling. Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The soo, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her wight to be neutral, and have insisted upon making her a party to the war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the og the Confederate States. Outrages of the otic character have been perpetrated upon her people. Some of her most eminent citizens have been select, and borne away to languish in foreign prisons without knowing who were their accusers, or the specific sharges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, their families and proper-

ty, and sock a refuge in distant lands. y, and soon a refuge in distant mans.

Finding that the Confederate States were about to be
bryaded through Kenstucky, and that her people, after
being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed and in danger of being subjugated by the repel the enomy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points, which would have given them great ad-Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate t to conquer or coerce the people of that State; government to conquer or coerce the people of that State; but, on the contrary, it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the federal govern-ment would do likewise. Proclamation was also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the tion to abide by the wishes of her people as noon as they were free to express their opinions. These declara-tions were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kensuld end in giving to her people liberty of

great contest in which we are engaged; but the navy ers, deprived to a great extent of an oppor atty to make their professional skill available at sea, we served with commendable zeal and gallantry on re and upon inland waters, further detail of which

a, which will be found fully developed in the report e Postmaster General. The absorption of the ordimeans of transportation for the movement of troops Stary supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling ds for the accumulation of busine of water communication by the presence of the my's feet, the failure and even refusal of contractors uply with the terms of their agreements, the diffiern as that which requires postal facilities for embined to impede the best directed efforts of the country upon the restoration of e, but others may be ren d in the report of the head of that department.

The condition of the treasury will, doubtless, be a of anxious inquiry on your part. I am happy to that the financial system already adopted has worked so far, and promises good results for the future. To t is enabled to borrow money without interest, and acilitates the conduct of the war. This extent is gred by the portion of the field of circulation which notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of eld thus occupied depends, again, upon the amount to the Confederate and State governments, but also A large amount of it may be ci-culated at par.

Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The pro-vision, that these notes shall be convertible into Confede the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in that value need be feared so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act, passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide ans for that purpose.

For the successful presecution of this war it is indis-sensable that the means of transporting troops and mili-ary supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check on their productive energies. To this end the means of transportation from one section of our country to the other must be carefully guarded and improved; and this should be the object of anxious care on the part of the State and Confederate

send, along the scaboard; the other through Western completing a link of about forty miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Groensborough, in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give ue a through route from north to south in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population, and to military resources, from which we are now, in a great measure, debarred. We should increase greatly the safety and capacity of our means for transporting men and military supplies. If the construction of the road should, in the judgment of Congress, as it is in mine, be indispensable for the most successful geometric of the war, the action of the government and attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion, by giving the needful aid to the company organized for its construction and administra

our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaus which are makes to be a complete and diversity the productions of our industrial system. The recon-struction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes deity more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events.

If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were in deed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea

of renewing such a connection.

When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress—when they behold Judges threatened because they maintain the writ of habeas corpus, so upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dun-grous—when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freede but a few mouths ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is flual, and for the indeagainst us must be characterized as barbarous whenever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages without giving notice to women and children to enable them and injuries of the most wanten character, even upon nor

fessed purpose not only to pillage, but to incite a service war in our midst. If they convert their soldiers into incondiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species o and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law nan and Divine.

But not content with violating our rights under the aw of nations at home, they have extended these injuries

The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approva at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the Captain of a United States ship of-war, on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral

The United States have thus claimed a general juris States over the high seas, and, extering a British thip, sailing under its coun'ry's flag, violated the rights of em'assy, for the most part held sacred, even among barrarians, by science our Ministers whilst under the protection and within the do

These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British government, upon that ship and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprebend them where they were taken. Had they been mal not have been arrested on a British ship or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty, and according to the forms therein provided for the extradi-tion of criminals. But rights the most sacred seem to

have lost all respect in their eyes.

When Mr. Faulkner, a former Minister of the United States to France, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington to settle his accounts and fulfil all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perfidiously arrested and imprisoned in New York, where he now is. The un government was abused, and his desire to fulfil his trust

In conducting this war we have sought no aid and profered no alliances offensive and defensive abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the family of nations odd not offer a fair equivalent. The edvantages of inter-course are mutual among nations, and in seeking to estab-lish diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law. Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise

it, to ask to know whether the principle, that blockade to be binding must be effectual, so solemnly announce enforced or applied only to particular parties.

when the Confederate States are a party to the declaration reallyming this principle of international law, which has been recognised so long their practice rather than their declarations, and if such declarations are only to be who make them, then the commerce of the world, so far will become subject to the caprice of those who execute tions in regard to this law, it is plain that it will

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral na which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the pro-claimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such governments as shall afford us the means of

But although we should be benefitted by the enforce-

as hostilities continue the Confederate States joing as hostilities continue the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are thus daily becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. If, in this process, labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from these west Southers, stanles which have given life to so

those great Southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind into other channels. so as to make them rival producer, s instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their industry.

Southern States could only be totally cut off by the sub-version of our social system, yet it is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labor and investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to bring roin upon all these in-terests of foreign countries which are dependent on that

right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry suffering to other lands as well as to our own. In the meantime, we shall continue this struggle, in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose search-

we shall depend upon ourselves querable wid to be free, and we have reason to know the atrength that is given by a conncious sense not only of

the magnitude but of the rightee

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Messrs. Slidell and Mason.

The Rebel Emissaries to be Treated as Union Prisoners are Treated by the Rebels.

Close Confinement and Prison Fare for Traitors.

Decision of the Government Respecting Condemned Privateersmen,

WHAT IS SAID OF JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

The message of Jefferson Davis to the rebel Congress was published here this afternoon. It is regarded in government circles as a melancholy effort to bolster up a desperate enterprise with bombast and falsehood. Its sale misrepresentations of the action of the federal nament are considered only equalled in enermity by uel congratulation of the Southern people for the its cruel congratulation of the Southern people for the plenty they nowhere enjoy, and the progress in manu-factures, for want of which they are everywhere saily suffering. It is regarded, in fact, as an admission of disappointment in all the glittering promises of external aid that were originally set before the deluded South, and a humiliating confession that their "King Cotton" is unable to rule the world. Stripped of its empty bombast and glaring falschood it is nothing more nor less than a aint that the European Pov ment, and undertake a war with the United States in behalf of the rebels. Indeed, nothing else tangible has been capture of the arch traitors, Mason and Slidell, are the subject of ridicule in all circles here. In fact, the whole affair is considered too absurd even to humbug the abused people to whom it is addressed. THE THEATMENT OF MESSES, SLIDELL AND WASON

It is now determined by "the powers that he" to order that Mason and Slidell, the chief of traitors, be closely confined at Fort Warren, upon fare served only to crim nals guilty of the highest offence against law wn, from the most reliable source, that Col. Corcoran and other officers, taken prisoners upon different fields in howrable battle, are treated with that respect due to their position according to the usages of war-the world over. Besides, it is the intention o the government to hang all pursons taken upon the high piracy, whether such persons belong to Massachu threat of any kind coming from those who are in rebelion against the legitimate government will deter the extent. If, in consequence of such action, the loyal citi-zens of the United States who are new prisoners of war in Southern dungeons receive other treatment than the matter of disposing of rebei prisoners now in the custody of the United States will be a subject of the highest con-

AFFAIRS ALONG THE UNION LINES There have been no military movements in the army of the Potomac to-day, as far as heard from, of any im

AFFAIRS IN GENERAL HOOKER'S DIVISION, ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.
The correspondent of the Herald, with General Hook-

er's division, near Budd's Ferry, on the Lower Potomac, writing under date of November 22, says :--

The 21st of November having been set apart by the Governor of Massachusetts as a day of public thanksgiving and praise, all the Massachusetts troops, by his spe-cial order, were requested to participate in that time ho nored festival. The day was observed in an appropriate manner by the First and Eleventh Massachusetts regi , in General Hooker's division, particu by the First, Lieutenant Colonel Well nding. The latter regiment bore the brunt of the the few regiments which covered the retreat on the memorable 21st. Many a heart on the tented field was filled with thoughts and memories of friends at home in Massa-chusetts. Yesterday Colonel Wells, in his order for the celebration of the day, appropriately observed that those who had looked death in the face and had not felt his sting might well unite their voices with those of the love tomac should vibrate with the same feeling which tomac should viorate with the same feeling which quivered on the Connecticut and Merrimac and along the Old Bay State. The morning was mainly devoted to religious exercises. Addresses were delivered by the chaplain; Col. Cowdin, now comanding a brigade; Lieut. Col. Wells, the Rev. Mr. Mason, and Mr. Fay, Mayor of Chelsea, Mass., who had come with a supply of good things for the company organized in that place. There was scarcely a tearless eye in all the regiment when touching allusions were made to home and friends; and as the springs of patriotism were touched the all pervading sentiment was, that every man would go through fire and suffer death, if necessary, to vindicate the government. In the afternoon each company partook of a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner, and afterwards engaged in various amusements. A splendid sup-per was given in the evening by the line officers, at which Major General Hooker and Acting Brigadier General Cow-

din were present.

After dark some of the pickets on the shere said they were confident that they saw the rebel steamer George Page come out of Quantico creek, put something heavy on

Powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforce- river close to the Virginia shore. About the same time the store ship Wyandauk, of the flotilla, ran up the river, and the steamer Hale ran down, without drawing the fire of the rebel batteries. Our guns were manned, ready to meet the Page if she should make her appearance. She was not seen during the night, however, and her position this morning indicates that she had not moved out of

after dark, drums were heard beating after midnight, and it was believed that they were moving more of their

forces from Shipping Point.

This morning three shots were fred from our ten po-Parrot guns at the upper battery to stir them up, but no reply was received. One shell burst in the second embrasure, causing the rebels to scatter.

Early this afternoon a schooner was seen slowly sailing down the river. The wind had hilled, and she was almost the creek, and afterwards put back up the river.

About four o'clock a large schooner, the George Fra

on her. The firing was brisk for some time, and the shot and shell few thick and fast. Several shells his the were fired, without one hitting her. The thirty-fourth

SERENADE TO GENERAL STONEMAN.

General Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry, who so gracefully captured Miss Mary C. Hardisty, in Ealtimore, on Friday last, and brought her to this city as his wife, was sere naded to night. The serenade was most elegantly exe-cuted by the Band of the Second infantry, and was not less highly appreciated by the willing captive, now Mrs.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARMY RETIRING BOARD. day the case of Major C. S. Lovell, of South Carolina, of the Third infantry; but up to the hour of adjournment had not finally decided his case. The Board have retired seve-ral officers, which the President has not yet approved. NEW LOCATION OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

Rrigadier General Porter, Provost Marshal of this dis-

trict, will in a few days change his headquarters from I street, to the building recently occupied by Dr. Gwin, formerly United States Senator from California, now rebel prisoner at New York or Boston.

THE NEW GRANADA CLAIMS COMMISSION. The Commission for the adjustment of the claims of our ral days hearing arguments of counsel as to the liability of New Granada under the treaty covering said claims. The ommissioners have asked for time to consider subjects

The government printing establishment is not equal to be demands upon it. The various departments of the government are complaining daily that work is not don. giving out jobs to private printing establishments in different parts of the country. This does not look well for a bureau established by Congress to do away with all out-side jobbers. Congress is about to meet, and an additional demand will be necessarily made upon this bureau It may turn out that the facilities of the establishmen are equal to the demand upon it, but that the manage

THE ARMY.
Colonel Van Rensselaer has been appoint Brigadier General of the regular army; John Glover, a Colonel of Missouri Volunteer cavalry; Sylvanua B Hance, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; A. S. and R. E. Davis, Commissary of Subsistence of Volum THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thursday next has been set apart by the Washingto authorities as a day for thanksgiving and prayer.

MAJOR GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Transport Constitution -The Forest City to Follow with the Twelfth Maine Regiment.

OFF CAPE ELIZABETH, Nov. 23, 1861. a decision as to whether they shall return to their original camp, go to Camp Chase, at Lowell, or take a tran-port

with her two thousand Massachusetts and Connecticu troops only on board.

Colonel Jones has sealed orders to open when twelve

hours out. The weather is fine, and there is a good prospect of a favorable run.

The steamer Constitution sailed at two o'clock this wning, without our Twelfth regiment, owing to the lack of accommodations,

our regiment, having been chartered for the purpose

NEWS FROM GEN. RANKS' ARMY.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Nov. 21, 1861. rangements for the celebration of Thanksgiving in the old Puritan style. Requisitions have been made on the country stores and poultry yards, and large tents have been erected for the festivities of the occasion. This will be a new feature in this section of Maryland, which will pro bably be perpetuated for a long time to come. Many of the regiments are preparing for winter b

erecting log huts. The Twenty-eighth New York regiment have made themselves quite comfortable in this respect. Others are elevating their tents on a structure of logs and mud, about four feet high, with an excavation of two feet. These are generally furnished with rude but useful fireplaces, which can be used for cooking as well as heating.

one mile from its former location near Poolesville, and erected log buts, with straw thatch, for their winter

also gone into winter quarters near the same place.

Heavy firing has been beard all day in the direction o Lewinsville, or beyond, in Virginia, but no intelligence

has been received of any action.

The New York Ninth regiment have removed from their late to a more comfortable entampment. This was made necessary by a great increase of sickness, caused by the damp nature of the ground. Captain theorge Tuthill, of Company H, of this regiment, has resigned and gone

Snow and hail fell last night along the road leading to the Segar Loaf region.
Samuel Mare, of the Twenty-eighth New York regi-

ment, Captain Bowers' company, died on the 20 He was from Yate s, Orleans county. INTERESTING FROM GEN. BUELL'S COLUMN.

INTERESTING FROM GEN. BUELL'S COLUMN. FROCLAMATION OF COL. METCALF TO THE PROPIE OF BERATHITT COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

I have arrived among you with an army of true and loyal Kentuckians, not your enemies. We wish to be your friends, and will not molest you for opinion's sake. You have been grossly deceived and lied to by the ring-leaders of this reboilion. They have taken up arms against their country without cause, and now wish to lead you into the trap to save their own lives, or to rehastate them in political power by force. Io not be deceived by them. They will put you into the sare road to ruls, where you will forfeit all claim to lawful protection, but they take care to keep out of the way themselves. Pause and reflect on such a course, and sak yourselves why you must take up arms against your fellow Kentuckians—against your kin and the laws of your State. What law has Cengress or the Lagislature passed that oppresses you? What right did you ever have that has been taken from you? What tryanny or what injury in any way has the State of Kentucky committed against you? What law has curtailed or even threatened your right to your slaves, or all the rights you ever had in the Territories? Can any of you answer these simple questions? No, you cannot. Come back to your homes while I am among you, and you shall not be punished, for past offences or for opinions! sake, if you remain loyal to the State bereafter. I did, in good faith, and honestly, vote State bereator. I do not therefore consider that I must turn traitor to my country because he did, and I hereby offer one hundred dollars reward to any man that will tell me of any right he ever had that the United States government had taken from him.

LEONIDAS METCALF,

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Bombast in Richmond and the Fright in Savannah and Charleston.

STAMPEDE OF THE CHIVALRY,

and papers of Wednesday last, the 20th instant

The Richmond Whig, in commenting on the Mansage of President Davis, says:—

We are two people from this time forward. We are aware the Yankoos are determined not to quit us, happen what may. If they cannot conquer us, their calculation is that they will be conquered by us, and they have made up their minds to submit tamely to their fate. Well, if we must, we must, though we shall have a great aversion to the task. Our choice is, after drubbing them soundly, and making them pay the expenses of the near, to turn them loose upon themselves, a prey to their own vile passions.

Point and Hilton Head to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels, has sadly shaken the popular confi-dence in the efficiency of our guns against the monster frigates and iron-clad gunboats which they may have again to encounter, and now so alarmed are many of the sordid souls that infest all the Southern cities, that the effect

some sous took tryes at the Southern cure, that the eject may already be seen in the lengthening of freight trains which leave almost hourly for the interior.

In Savannah the panic is even more general and decided, whole neighborhoods having been suddenly left described by the exodus of the wives and children of on the Savannah river.

from the Confederate army, the substance of which is as

The smallpox, a violent type of the typhoid fever, and the black messies, were prevailing with frightful mortali-ty among the Confederate troops near Bowling Green, Kentucky. Large numbers were dying daily. General Floyd's army has fallen back four miles south

of Raleigh Court House, and the Union troops had been largely reinforced.

The rebels report two killed and several captured in skirmish during the past week in Western Virginia.

The reads are in bad condition, making it difficult to ob-

near Falls' Church, within the past week, acknowledges two killed and three wounded. They claim to have taken ten prisoners and killed five Unionists.

The Richmond Whig announces the death of John N. Hughes, a delegate to the State Convention from Ran-

The Richmond Examiner of Wednesday confirms the report that the rebel Colonel Croghan was killed in the recent engagement between Floyd and Rosecrans.

THE EXPEDITION DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI—
THE REBELS ALARMED.
[From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 15.]
The descent of the Mississippi will be made by a probable force of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand troops. To meet this force will require all the resources that can be brought to hear against it, and what is more, there is no time to be lost. The federals at St. Louis are building, and have well night completed, six or eight genboats, to be accompanied by one hundred and fifty barges as transports. These demonstrations, together with the fact that troops are pouring into Cairo by regiments daily, are pregnant with significance, and should serve to arouse our whole people to a sense of their danger. We admonish them that they have work in store for them if they would defend their homes, their rights and their sacred honor. To arms! must be the watchword from this day honceforth. Every man in the country should be prepared for the emergency.

THE BATTLE AT BELMONT.

GRN. POLE'S DESPATCH TO PRESIDENT DAVIS—THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION WESTERN PEPARTMENT, \(\) HRAPQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION WESTERN PEPARTMENT, COLUMNUS, KY., Nov. 7, 1861.

To General Headquarters, through Gen. A. S. Joingston:—
The enemy came down on the opposite side of the river Belmont to-day, about 7,500 strong, landed under cover of gunboats, and attacked Col. Tappan's camp. I sent over three regiments, under Gen. Pillow, to his relief, then at intervals three others, then Gen. Albeatham. I then took over two others in person, to support a finite movement which I had directed. It was a hard fought battle, lasting from half past ten A. M. to five P. M. They took Relizinover's battery, four pieces of which we recaptured. The enemy were thoroughly routed. We pursued them to their boats, seven miles, then drove their boats before us. The read was strewn with their dead and wounded, guns, ammunitien and equipmonts. Our fees is consided, guns, ammunitien and equipmonts. Major General Con

To Major Gen. Forx:— RICHMOND, Nov. 8, 1861.
Your telegraph received. Accept for yourself and the officers and men under your command my sincero thanks for the glorious contribution you have just made to our comman carse. Our countrymen must long remember gratefully to read the activity and skill, courage and devotion of the army at Belmont. JEFF. DAVIS.

THE HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

FIG. 11 Fig. 1 Fig. 2 F

practices, at which the following resolutions were adopted—
Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Ten-

the citizous of Nashville in regard to the extortions now practiced, at which the following resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Tennessee be requested to pass some law that will prevent the ruinous prices now sought to be placed upon the staples of life, even if it shall be necessary to place the same in the hinds of the inilitary authorities.
Resolved, That we recommend that by law a tax be levied upon every gailon of spirituous liquors distilled from wheat, corn, rye or pointoes, that shall be sufficient to probabit the same during the present war and block-ade—the p-ceeds thereof to be applied to the support of families with us of our soldiers on the tented field.
We approve these resolutions, and hope our Legislature, at its present session, will device some wise and equitable plan to put a stop to the evil. There is a wrong doing upon this subject that ought to be reached in some way and regulated by law.
On the same day, in the Tennessoe Legislature, Mr. Caruthers, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message, reported two bills on the subject of trauds, speculations and monopolies. One was "a bill to suppress buying and selling on false pretences," and the other was "a bill to suppress monopolies. One was "a bill is any fines and imprisonment in county jails and penitentiaries as the penalties for various grades of offences under these acts.

The Governor of Alabama recently issued a proclamation condomning the practice which is doing so much mischief, in which he instructed the genus of the State to purchase nothing from men so engaged; and in his recent message to the Legislature, he says :—"Combiants have been made to me from many portions of the State to purchase nothing from men so engaged; and in his recent message to the Eught of the army and of our poor people, for the purpose and with the interior of activities in the present of the support of the army and of our poor people, for the purpose and with the intere

also. These are some of the money also in the many also. These are some of the money are some of the money and sold and sold and sold any article of merchandise, or any farm productions, for just such prices as he can or will. But productions, for just such prices as he can or will also their sold and the sold and t

For instance, our fellow citizens have left their homes and families to fight our battles for us. They must be clothed, and they have to buy their own clothing. It is notorious that a few men have bought up all the material that could be had, out of which their clething could be made, and have asked the most exorbitant prices for it. The government must feed them, and their families at home must be fed; but men with a speculitive turn of mind have bught up largely the bacon and sait of the country—articles of prime necessity—which the soldier who dights, bleeds and dies for his country, and the poor wife and children he leaves behind him must have or porish—and have demanded exorbitant prices for them. It is wrong and unpatriotic, and men should not do it; and our Logislature should not allow it

ARRIVAL OF, THE FRIGATE SAN JACINTO BELOW BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 25, 1861.
The San Jacinto passed Highland Light at five o'clock

EN ROUTE TO FORT LAFAYETTE. Charles Green, a native of England, aged fifty years, arrived in this city yesterday, on route to Fort Lafayette, in charge of the United States Marshal of Michigan. The prisoner, it appears, was a man of considerable importance in rebeldom. He hailed from Savannab, Ga., where he has been residing for the last thirty years. A few months ago he managed to reach England, by eluding the vigilance of the detectives along the Canadian border; authorities here, however, and as soon as the custody. In the possession of the prisoner were found a number of important despatches from Messra. Yanosy and Green was first conveyed to the police headquarters in Broome street, and then transferred to Fort Lafayette in a carriage. The prisoner has a son in the Black Horse Cavalry of Virginia, and is himself a most thoroughgoing

yesterday afternoon arrested by Mr. Joseph Thompson, Deputy United States Marshal, and conveyed to Fort La. fayette, by orders received from the Secretary of State.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM FORT LA-

FAYETTE. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE Nov. 23 .- The following prisoners confined in Fort La.

John Pennington, master. L. H. Hudson, ——. Meadow Lowis, army officer.
Wm. Aymar.
Chas. Brown, mate.

A REBEL SPY ARRESTED

The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday reports the arrest of one Christopher Hipp, supposed to be a suy for the rebel government. M. Hipp was formerly a resident of Cingovernment. M. Hipp was formerly a resident of Cincinnati, and was at one time Cashier of the People's Bank. Information was received at Washington seme time ago, from fetters opened in the dead letter office, that he had agreed to visit several of our camps in Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri, and report progress to the Confederate authorities. Immediately on recent of Mr. Sewa d's despatch, Marshul Sunds set men on the trail of the effeader. It will a rive in this city to-day in charge of his secort, and will probably leave for one of the forts before night.

THE VERMONT PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL An act for the prevention of kidhapping has passed the Vermont Senate, and is now before the House, which repeals in part the Personal Liberty laws of that State. The

peals in part the Personal Liberty laws of that State. The bills reads as follows:—
It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:—
Section 1. If any person shall kideap or unhawfully carry off or attempt to kidnap or unhawfully carry off any other person, or shall decoy, or attempt to decoy, any other person from, or shall without due process of law remove, or aid, or assist in removing 'any other person from this State, or shall without due process of law deprive any ether person of his liberty, with intent to remove, or aid, or assist in removing such other person from this State, he shall be pusished by a fine of not less than one hundred and not exceeding three thousand deliars, or be imprisoned in the State prison for a term not exceeding three years, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Sections ten and eleven of chapter one hundred

Sec. 2. Sections ten and eleven of chapter one hundred and one of the compiled statutes, and sections two, three, four, six, seven and cight of an act entitled "an act to secure freedom to all persons within this State," approved Nov. 25, A. D. 1858, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Sept. 6, 1861.
The Vice President's Son Shot Away by the Accidental Discharge of a Cannon—Disastrous Effects of the American War on the Missions—The Baptist Institution Defenct in the Republic-Decrease in the Slave Trade-The Revenue Falling Off, de., de.

Revenue Falling Off, dc., dc.

A melancholy accident occurred at Fort Norris on the 23d limit. Vice President Warner's second son was standing in front of the cannon with which he was connected, with his back to its mouth, when a spark from a pipe he was smoking fired the cannon, carrying away have about twice the distance of Broadyoung Warner about twice the distance of Broad-way, down the rugged cape, dislocating his hip, breaking buried the next day, amid great grief, and often stepped in paying the

past respect to a brother soldier.

The different missionary operations in this country have been seriously affected by the civil war in th

The Baptist Society, whose headquarters are in nond, is a defunct institution in this country. No one

mond, is a defunct institution in this country. No one will cash their drafts at any discount.

The Episcopalians have retrenched the salaries of their teachers in this country, and unless the war soon ceases they may be obliged to suspend their operations.

The Methodist and Presbyterian missions remain as they were, though the ministers and teachers are expecting by every mail a change in their programme; at the least they are preparing for it.

The slave trade, through the activity of an efficient American squadron, has considerably decreased. The capture of the slave ship Nightingale amashed up the house that owned her at Loando. She is considered the house that owned her at Loando. She is considered the linest prize ever taken upon this coast. The withdrawal of the squadron may be an inducement to revive the traffic.

or the squaren may be an accurate traffic.

In consequence of the difficulties in the States our commerce with America seems to be suspended, and, as a matter of course, our revenue, which is derived mainly from our imports, has fallen off to a very great extent, it is not thought here that the war will be a protracted one, and after it trade will be resumed as briskly as ever. However, it has been a lesson to Liberians—it has learned them to depend upon themselves.